

# ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS (SLE) & EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS (EEE)



## LOCALLY TRANSMITTED IN PA



*Culex* mosquito



*Aedes* mosquito



*Culiseta melanura*



*Coquillettidia perturbans*

This is the mosquito that spreads SLE and EEE.

There have been five cases of SLE reported in Pa. since 2003, when reporting began.

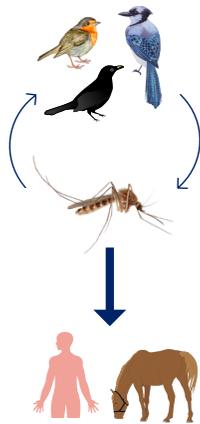
These are the other mosquitoes that spread EEE. They usually live on or near bogs or swampy areas.

There was one human case of EEE in Pa. in 2018. In 2019 and 2020, there were cases in horses & pheasants. Cases in humans are rare but still possible and can be severe.

## HOW ARE THEY SPREAD?

### Step 1

Mosquito gets infected with virus from an infected bird.



### Step 2

Infected mosquito bites human, horse, or other mammal and infects them.

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Watch for symptoms. Peak SLE & EEE season in Pennsylvania is summer/early fall.



### Mild Illness

- Fever
- Chills
- Body aches
- Joint pain



### Severe Illness

- High fever
- Headache
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Drowsiness
- Neck stiffness
- Stupor
- Disorientation
- Coma
- Behavior change
- Tremors
- Convulsions
- Numbness and paralysis
- Seizures

# 2020

Most recent case of SLE in Pa.

### Prevent Mosquito Bites

- Use EPA approved insect repellent
- Wear long sleeved shirts and long pants
- Use permethrin on shoes, clothing and gear
- Place screens in open windows, make sure screens do not have holes
- Use mosquito netting on strollers

# 2018

Most recent human case of EEE in Pa.

SLE & EEE can be very serious. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have symptoms.

